SURROUNDED IN A HOTEL PORTER AND INVING, WHO WALKED OUT OF RAYMOND STREET JAIL.

Trucked by a Reen-Fyed Jersey Detective, but Escaping through a Cordon of Police-but Came of Watching Mrs. Mendel-hams's Movements-Sheriff Riley Binmed.

There was great excitement in Passalc, N. J. st about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, over the attempt to arrest William Porter and John Irving the burgiars, who escaped from the Raymond street jaii, Brooklyn, some six weeks When Sheriff Riley of Kings County offored a reward of \$2,500 for the recapture of the two criminals, one of the circulars fell into the hands of State Detective Fred Whitehead of Passaic, and subsequently he received photographs of the runaways. Ever since Whitehead has kept a lookout for them, although he had little notion that they would ever visit Passaic city. However, one day, a week or so ago, in New York, he overheard a remark which led him to believe that the men had been a Passaie, or were intending to go there, and he sent out a "stool-pigeon" to work among the thieves and rogues in New York. This resulted in Whitehead's learning that the particular friend of Porter and Irving was Mrs. Mendelbaum, who lived in Clinton street. Whitehead went to New York and got a look at this woman for his information. The next day he was sur-prised to see her getting off the cars in Passaic. fle followed her and saw her go to the Passalc City Hotel. She remained there for several hours and then went away. The next day she came again. This occurred several days in succession. Then came "Mickey" Wetch, who Whitehead had been told was a suspicious person and who, after getting off at the depot, took a back street and reached the hotel by a circuit

Detective Whitehead, through a third person succeeded in ascertaining that Mrs. Mendelbaum and Welch were making arrangements for Porter and Irving to come to Passaic and put up at the Passaic City Hotel, which is a fine building, right in the heart of the city, kept by George Rettinger. Porter arrived on Monday of last week, and went direct to the hotel. Mrs. Mendelbaum and Welch came up every day or so, and the three had long and earnest private taks in their room. On Monday afternoon of the present week Irving arrived on the 2:30 train. He was accompanied by " Mickey " Welch and two women, with a lot of baggage, and a miored girl, who was dressed as a nurse. It is presumed that the women were merely brought to prevent possible suspicion, for the whole party took a route opposite to that leading to the hotel, and after going some distance the women were left behind. Irving and Welch pashed the hotel by a back way separately, and after dark the women and colored girl took the train back to New York. Still later on Monday night Welch went to the New York also, accompanied by Porter's wife, whose arrival in Passatchad not been known to the officers.

In the mean time Detective Whitehead sent word to the Brooklyn authorities that he had Porter and Irving under his eyes. Sheriff Riley and five detectives went immediately to Passaic, and and the Passaic policemen and constables and a number of amateurs were engaged to assist in 'shadowing' the criminals. The burglars in the mean time were having a good time, spending money with a lavish hand, and yet without enough ostentation to cause suspicion outside the numerous professional and amateur detectives who were shadowing them. Besides Detective Whitehead there were Sheriff Riley and his five deputies, the Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, ex-Assemblyman John Kennesi, Chief of Police Oldis, Officers John Wynn and William Hen-irie, a printer ammed George Smith, and several others, making the total number about severale others, but Sheriff Riley thought that possibly the thieves might be joined by others, and then he could enature the whole let at once. Fred Whitehead and John Kennell were specially averse to this plan, but they gave way to the notion of the Sheriff. Furthermore, the Sheriff at first said he was not exactly satisfied that the countenances of the two men were identical with the postographs with the exception of the color of their hair and clothes and the trim of their moustaches.

By Tuesday the Sheriff had all his doubts of the men being the right parties dissipated by getting a fair look at them. Then he came to the conclusion to make the arrest as soon as they could be caucht together. This, howev the hotel, and after going some distance the women were left behind. Irving and Weich

the men being the right parties dissipated by getting a fair look at them. Then he came to the conclusion to make the arrest as soon as they could be caucht busther. This, however, was not very easy, for Porter and Irving studiously kept apart. They could never be caught bustly kept apart. They could never be caught together at any hour of the day. To have a throng awaiting them on their arrival at the hotel in the evening would, it was feared, give them the alarm. There was considerable speculation among the company of detectives as to wasther the runnways carried revolvers or not. It was finally concluded that they must be armed, and that it would be a good deal safer to arrest them suidenly while askep, before they could get a chance to defend themselves.

On Tuesday evening the arrangements were made to make a sudden attack upon Porter and Irving as they lay uskep, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was thought that at about that time they would be the soundest askep of any hour during the night. The deputies, destives, and amateurs were necordingly posted at about midnight around the neighborhood of the hotel, in all the alleways, on the corners, and in the back sheet, is o'mercept the burglars if they should attempt to escape. Rettinger, the promiser of the faisance City Hotel, had not been inforced of what was going on, but is seen stoot he was watening the movements of the unusually large number of theral strangers from the should, and became suspicious filmself. On Tuesday evening John Kennell was detailed m. As soon as possible Kennell went reported to the Sheriff, and the latter out to see that the men were all on its the interior being to keep up the nil 4 o'oleck the next morning, when at the recoms was to be made, at 1 d'oleck yesterday morning Bettinseen to come out and walk over toward and look about. On his way back he ally discovered one of the deputies situal opposite stoop watching the hotel, ratherened his steps, but said nothing, hates later Bettinger was seen to come one around, and then he went back beliding. Shortly after Porter and came out and started on a run toward street, a short street that runs in the the hotel. But there in a shed were delinearing the burgians coming toward, and the hotel. But there in a shed were all Poisseman John Wynn and his two swin, seeing the burgians coming toward. The other hotel way toward Main avector and Passaic street were soon a vector and passaic street were soon and two made and the street were soon and two the following the following the street were contracted to the street were contra

fugitives could be dis cits polynomen are disgusted. the fault of Sheriff Riley, for if a disposition wanted to they or and Irving on that he knew of the

out," For some ized annell recognized. The

erty owner and taxpayer in Passaic, and bears a good reputation, and his friends do not believe that he had anything to do with the thieves or knew anything of their character.

During the "shadowing" of Portor and Irving, it was learned that immediately after their escape from Raymond street jail, they robbed a jewelry store near Boston of \$14,000 worth of goods. This robbery is believed to have been in Providence, R. I., where it is said there was a large jewelry store robbed recently. One of the thieves came very near being arrested, and that, it is thought, accounts for Irving's arrival in Passaic so long after Porter. It was also ascertained, the police say, that the burglars meant to make Passaic their headquarters, and were planning a big robbery at some blace near the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence River. They intended to start for the scene of this operation yesterday moraing. "Mickey" Welch, the police say, was to do the outside work and plan the robberies, and then Porter and Irving were to do "the job," Detective Whitehead was on the lookout all day yesteriay in Passaic for the arrival of Welch, but Welch failed to put in an appearance.

THE BEQUEST TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Letter from Him-Making Preparation

for a Bitter Contest. Mr. S. Percy Ellis of Brooklyn, brother of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, who bequeathed her property to Jefferson Davis, yesterday received a copy of the will and a letter from Mr. Davis. Accompanying the documents were some family portraits, which Mr. Davis in his letter said believed the family would esteem beyond all price." The letter, which is quite condola-tory in its tone, recites that Mr. Davis's many years of acquaintance with Mrs. Dorsey had made him esteem her as the best and kindest o women, one in whom his daily association for the past two years had enabled him to perceive all her noble qualities, and made him regret that he should be allowed to follow her to the grave.

In the will Mrs. Dorsey recites that she "gives in gratitude to her country all her real, personal, and mixed property to Mr. Jefferson Davis as its representative, the best, truest, and wisest man in the country."

Last evening Mr. Ellis expressed himself as unwilling to enter into a full recital of the text of the letter and the will. Speaking of the re-

Last evening Mr. Ellis expressed himself as unwilling to enter into a full recital of the text of the letter and the will. Speaking of the reports which have been published he said that in the main they were correct. The estate at Beauvoir where Mr. Davis now resides was not destroyed by Confederale hangers-on, but by foragers from Grant's army before Vicksburg. It was after the destruction of the piace that Mrs. Dorsey went to Texas. Mrs. Dorsey's brother Thomas's child is not a son, but a daughter who is now 19 years of age. She is at present in Beauvoir. The will, Mr. Ellis says, will be contested. There will be no compromise. Able counsel both in this city and New Orleans have already been employed. The ground upon which the contest will be made will be either under Influence or mania, which, it is said, in the history of the Ellis family, has shown itself frequently.

Mr. Ellis asys he has sacrified much to the cause of the South, and no one knows this better than Mr. Davis. After the war Mr. Ellis accepted a situation in the Panama Ralirond office, and while there acted as a correspondent for the Associated Press. Mr. Ellis, prior to the rebellion, was with Walker, the Nicaragua adventurer, being the first to take American relief to Walker. After leaving Panama, became North, and held positions in the Police and Health Departments of this city. At present Mr. Ellis is manager of two trade journals and the editor of a Spanish weekly. He is in the Masonic fraternity Sovereign Grand Inspector General of Panama, Grand Representative of the Supreme Council of the United States of Colombia to the Supreme Council of the United States of the Supreme Council of the United States of Colombia to the Supreme Council of the United States of Colombia to the Supreme Council of the United States of Colombia to the Supreme Council of the United States of the Panama for the property. My home now is here, I've made it and propose to enjoy it, and I flatter my supplies the sood will and esteem of my neighbors."

Mr. Ellis's

Atlanta Constitution, who visited Mr. Davis and Mrs. Dorsey there about two years ago:

"Mr. Davis could not have selected a better place in which to perform the great work upon which he is enraged. The house at Beauvoir is an immense roomy mansion, built in the old-fashioned Southern style. The hall is wider than an ordinary room, and covers more space than the whole floor of a tenement house. It was laid with light matting, and in the centre is a large circular damisk sofa, the centrepiece rising above the seats and holding a large tray of flowers. The rooms are very large, and the plaze probably thirty feet wide, and runs all around the house. The parlors, dining rooms, Ac. are furnished as they are usually furnished by persons of culture and wealth; but there was a better assortment of large chairs than I ever saw before.

"Oh the right hand of the house is a small two-room house, built for Mr. Davis's especial use. This is his workshop. One room is his library. This is filled to the ceiling with books, a step-laider being necessary to reach the higher shelves. The books are histories, records, &c. mostly bearing on the late war. In the middle of the room is a large table, on which are various books and sheets of paper. A large engraving of a sacred character surmounts the manfel. The next room is intended for resting in case Mr. Davis should desire to lie down. Mr. Davis says that he has probably an unequalled library of reference for the says that he has been engaged for years in getting forces, and he is now ready for work. On the left-hand side of the house is a similar building which was Mrs. Dorsey's study. This was most tastily furnished, and contained a fine miscellaneous library, with an immensely full collection of works of Southern authors. Mrs. Dorsey spent the most of her time in this cosey little retreat.

"The grounds about the place are very handsome. There are an orange grove, a fine vine-yard, orchards, lawns, and some superb groves. The climate is a innest tropical, and there is a profusi

FROM THE ELEVATED TRACK.

Charles Poser's Fatal Full from the Platfor of a Moving Train. While-the rush of people was the greatest

the Franklin street station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway yesterday evening a man. as he brought his ticket, said to Agent James Marshall: "There's a man dead down in the street who

has failen off one of your trains." That was the first intimation Mr. Marshall had had of any accident, and he thought there was some mistake. He asked the gateman about it, and he had heard of no accident, and Mr. Marshall thought the man in the street below was drunk. Just then a train came up with Superintendent Van Blocklin on board, and to him Mr. Marshall told the story of the tassenger. The Superintendent went down stairs, and found a man lying dead in the street. No one knew where he came from or what killed him. Polleeman McMann of the Leonard street police came up, and the body was taken to the station. Soon after Robert Thorpe came, and gave the only information that was obtained. He said that the dead man was Charles Poser, a fellow workman of his—a cutter at the shirt-making establishment of S. & M. Davidson, 365 Broadway. At ten minutes past 6 the two were on the platform at the Frankin street station to take the train up town. As the train drew up at the station, and before it stopped, Poser pushed open the gate at the Iront of the forward car and imped on the platform. There was no brakeman there, and the door was locked. Finding the door locked, Mr. Poser attempted to get off the train, but by this time it had moved beyond the edge of the station platform, and as he stepped from the car he fell to the street below, striking on his head. His neck was broken, and he died instantly, Mr. Poser was 55 years old, and lived on Thirty-fith street, between Ninh and Tenth avenues, where his body was taken last evening. Mr. Marshall thought the man in the street be-

ALBANY, July 23.- George Stevens, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, left here quietly on Monday, mailed his resignation from Poughaepsie, and sailed from New York on Tuesday norming for England. His accounts in the department are reported correct. His departure was not known to his family. He left a deposit of \$3,000 in bank for the benefit of his family.

avenues, where his body was taken last evening His friend, Mr. Thorpe, said that no one was to

MEMPHIS MORE HOPEFUL

NINETEEN NEW CASES OF THE YELLOW FEVER, BUT FEWER DEATHS.

The Arrival of Tents from the War Depart ment for the Use of Refugees-Doctors who Refuse to Call the Disease Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23 .- Yeilow fever made another advance to-day, nineteen new cases being reported to the Board of Health. The new cases are: Willie Donnelly, aged 11 years, Third and Concord streets; Mrs. Reister, J. S. Reister, and Miss Reister, 423 Wellington street: Albert Pursley (colored), aged 25 years. 417 Wellington street; Charles Miller, 41 years old, 51 Market street; Francis Murphy, 36 years old, Tennessee and South streets; Michael Gallagher, 32 years old, 32 Market street (Gallagher had a light attack of the fever last year); Margaret Sullivan, 40 years old, 218 Robeson street; Thos, O'Donnell, ex-Chief of Police, 43 years old. Third and Mill streets; Maggie Sullivan, 15 years old, 218 Robeson street; Willie Faja, 14 years old, 43 Jones avenue; Ada Hicks (colored), 18 years old, 77 Madison street; Annie Reynolds (colored), 50 years old, 425 Welling ton street; Mrs. George Zehan, 23 years old Hill street; Patrick Cavanagh, 26 years William Bennett, 38 years old, and Mrs. William Bennett, 38 years old, Vance and Wainut streets; and Mrs. A. E. Botts, 205

The deaths occurring to-day were Mrs. Kate Coppinger, 143 Madison street, and Daniel Creedan, 281 South street. Joseph Gavler died of "malarial fever" on Hernando road, and Mrs. Delia Barry of "pernicious lever" in Elliott street. The last two cases were no doubt yellow fever; but the attending physicians do not believe the prevailing disease to be yellow fever.

yellow fever; but the attending physicians do not believe the prevailing disease to be yellow fever.

The situation to-night is gloomy. The fever is evidently increasing and spreading throughout the city, although many portions of the city are free from it. The small number of deaths yesterday is regarded as encouraging. No camps are established yet, but a location will be selected to-morrow, and then all residents will be invited to go there, where they will get shelter and food. It is estimated that not more than 5,000 whites and 10,000 colored people are now in the city. Consequently no great, widespread epidemic is anticipated.

At Bonaqua Springs, on the Louisville road near Nushville, there are 400 Memphians. A suspicious case of fever broke out there on Sunday. The sick man is Lieut, Robert Dowdy, U. S. A., a recent graduate of West Point, and a former resident of Memphis. The case is not yet decided upon by the physicians.

Every station along the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad between Memphis and Grenada having quarantined against this city, no more trains will be sent out on this line until the fever disappears.

Twenty-five tents were given this afternoon to Father Walsh, who will reëstablish Camp Father Mathew. One hundred more tents will be furnished as soon as those sent by the Government have been received.

The city authorities will probably select a site for the establishment of a large camp. It is thought that a spot seven miles distant from the city, on the Paducah Railroad, will be selected.

All the sick are progressing favorably, except Miss Viola Godsey, Miss Eva Urdrig, and John Whelan.

The fever seems to be gradually spreading in

Vhelan.

The fever seems to be gradually spreading in the northern portion of the city and Chelses, which up to yesterday had been exempt. The outlook is not by any means encouraging, but we hope for the best.

Two Cases of Yellow Fever in Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23 .- The health offipers discovered two cases of yellow fever in this city yesterday afternoon, both of which were brought from Memphis. Mrs. Samuel Eckers, brought from Memphis. Mrs. Samuel Eckers, wite of the barber who died in Memphis several days ago, and who came to Louisville on Sunday, is ill at the residence of a friend on Storey avenue, in the eastern part of the city. The other case is that of Miss Essing, also a refugee from Memphis, who is residing with relatives on Portland avenue. Both cases are of the mild type, and there is no excitement over their discovery. There are no cases of local origin in the city.

Paducah has quarantined against Memphis by river and rail.

Mrs. Carrie Eckers, a refugee from Memphis, who arrived here last Sunday, died of yellow lever at the residence of her father on Storey avenue this forenoon, and was buried soon after.

after.
Miss Essing, also of Memphis, whose case has been heretofore mentioned, it is thought will die.

There have been no new cases of yellow fever reported here among the refugees, and not a single case among our citizens. Mr. Paradise of Memphis, who has been the only immate of the yellow fever hospital, is getting along very e able to quit the hospital about the last

week. The steamer Vint Shinkle from Memphis passed up for Cincinnati. There are about 250 passed up for Cincinnati. There are abounded assengers on board, but no sick person.

Additional Precautions at Other Points.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23 .- In accordance with an ordinance passed by the City Council to-day, the Mayor will issue proclamation to-morrow morning declaring the establishment of inspection claring the establishment of inspection stations on railroads leading into Nashville, for the examination of persons and baggage from Memphis. An infirmary has also been established one mile west of Nashville for the accommodation of any Memphian who may happen to come here sick with yellow fever. Everything has been systematically arranged to isolate any case of fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, July 23.—The following resolution was adopted to-day:

Reserved, That the Board of Health of the city of Jacksonville hereby accepts the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health, and that the same is adopted for its governance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—The citizens, at

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—The citizens, at

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—The citizens, at a meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions requesting the City Council to appropriate \$10,000 for sanitary and quarantine purposes.

ROME, Ga., July 23.—Rome has established a strict quarantine against Memphis and all infected districts.

CINCINNAT, July 23.—Despatches from Huntington, Shelbyville, and Cincksville, Tenn.; Huntsville and Florence, Ala., and Bowling Green, Ky., announce strict quarantines against Memphis.

Alarm in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The authorities here are becoming more and more alarmed in regard to the prospect of the spread of the yellow fever. The reports received this morning from Memphis and the neighborhood state that the fever has broken out in various places to which the inhabitants of Memphis have fled. Despatches from the authorities of New Orleans say there are no cases in that city.

A despatch from Brownsville, Texas, received by the National Board of Health last night, reports that vallow fever has broken out a Tax.

A despated from Brownsyllie, Texas, received by the National Board of Health last night, reports that yellow fever has broken out at Tampico, Mexico.

Dr. Mitchell, at Memphis, reports to the National Board of Health at neon to-day 19 new cases and 7 deaths since 9 A. M. yesterday.

Superintendent of Mails Hunt, at St. Louis, has telegraphed the Post Office Department that the Postmaster in that city has refused to receive mails from infected districts, and asking for instructions. The following reply was sent by the Acting Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service to-day:

By direction of the Postmaster-General, you will deliver all mails that cannot be forwarded to their destination on account of quarantae regulations to the Postmaster at St. Louis, who will be field responsible for the safe keeping of the same.

Yellow Fever News in this City.

Yellow Fever News in this City. Dr. Janes, assistant Sanitary Superinten dent, yesterday, apropos of the yellow fever cases reported in Brooklyn and Hoboken, said that there was no cause for fear that the disease would become coldemic. A few sporadic cases might be smuggled in on the railways, as during last summer, and such were to be expected, but the danger of the disease spreading was small. The Health Board is taking no peculiar precautions against yellow fever—there are none to take beyond keeping the city in good sanitary condition. The time for action is when the disease arrives, and then it must be stamped out as speedily as possible.

About 50,000 letters per day are received in this city from the yellow fever district. Nothing has been done at this end of the line in the way of fumigation for the purpose of disinfection, nor do the letters so far bear any marks that anything has been done at the other end of the line. Postmaster James says he knows of no instance where a mail clerk has caught the infection. The matter is distributed in postal cars and at several points on its way here, so that it gets pretty well aired. Lust year, when the fever was at its height, all mail matter was says that if there is the slightest indication of any necessity for it, he will consult Health Officer Vanderpoel, and adopt the most rigorous presquitions. cases reported in Brooklyn and Hoboken, said

eer Vanderpoel, and adopt the most rigorous cer vanderpoel, and adopt the most rigorous pressuritors.
Charles Haskill, mate of the bark Shetland, from Matanzas, was taken from the vessel to the yellow fever hospital yesterday by the Quarantine officers.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879. THE BROOKLYN CASE.

Health Officers Fumigating the Tenement in

The tenement at 48 Columbia place, Brook lyn, in which Dennis Manning, the fireman of the Havana steamer City of Merida, died on Wednesday of yellow fever, was yesterday cleared of its occupants, and the disinfecting corps of the Health Board went through every room burning sulphur. The house was thoroughly fumigated from top to bottom, all of the furniture being removed, so that the fumes of the sulphur could reach every point. The tenants were kept out of their rooms for several hours by the dense smoke, but in the afternoon they went back. The Health officers say that there is no danger now of a spread of the disease, as every vestige of the dead man's clothing was reduced to ashes. There were many flying rumors of new cases of fever yesterday, but none of them proved to be well founded. Mrs. Manning was ill, but she had no symptoms of yellow fever, and Mr. Hurley, a brother-in-law of Mr. Manning, was also sick, but his aliment was of a simple nature.

The Board of Health yesterday sent the fol-lowing to the Board of City Works:

The Board of Henith yesterday sent the following to the Board of City Works:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

BROOKLYS, July 22, 1879.

To the Hencrolle the Board of Fivy Works:

GESTLYMINS—A death from yellow fever occurred to day at 48 Columbia place, near State street. To remove, as far as possible, sny dancer of the spread of this dreaded diwa-e, by reason of the condition of the streets in the vicinity, this Board respectfully requests that all streets, gutters, and culverts or several blocks surrounding this location be immediately and thoroughly cleaned. I am also directed by the Hoard to call your attention to the fifthy condition of the streets, gutters, and culverts of the city generally. Recently a very large number of compalists have been transmitted to your department of these matters, but tew have received attention. The offers from these filthy places are very offensive, their exhalations posson and pollute the nir, sickness is greatly summented, the mortality of our city is untily increased, and the very condition of affirs is established which in location in the continuous work, of their eradication. The Board therefore respectfully requests that all the streets, unters, and culverts of the city may be thoroughly cleaned at once, and that they shall thereafter be requisity cleaned during the summer months. By order of the Board.

President Massey sent back word that he

President Massey sent back word that he would have a force of men put promptly to work on the streets about Manning's late residence, and in the afternoon the street was cleaned. The discovery of this case of yellow lever led to more activity yesterday in street cleaning, and in some streets in South Brookiyn, where street cleaners were strangers, they appeared with brooms and shovels. The Health authorities complain that Box, Freeman, Eagle, Huron, and India streets, DeKalbavenue, Furman street, North Sixth Fourth, North Fifth, North Seventh, and Debevoise streets, Graham avenue, North Ninth street, McKibbon street, Ninsteenth street, Sixth avenue, Sixteenth street, and Hamilton avenue are in a flithy condition.

The body of Dennis Manning was buried at night on Tuesday, in the ground set apart in the Flatbush Potter's Field for victims of contagious diseases. The analysis of fluid from the body, yesterday, convinced the physicians beyond all doubt that their diagnosis of the case as yellow fever was correct.

The body so Miguel, which had been allowed

the body, yesterday, convinced the physicians beyond all doubt that their diagnosis of the case as yellow fever was correct.

The brig San Miguel, which had been allowed to pass up to Brookiyn by Health Officer Vanderpoel to have her bearm repaired, was forced to leave the foot of Bridge street on Tuesday night. She was lying yesterday 300 feet out in the stream, as that is the limit of distance under the law to which the Health Board could remove the vessel. Dr. Raymond said yesterday that the presence of the vessel in the stream was a menace to health. Justice Fisher granted a warrant yesterday for the arrest of C. Marti & Co. the consignees of the vessel, for failing to get a permit from the Brooklyn Health Board for her to land in Brooklyn. Telegrams from Memphis, Tenn., to the friends of Mrs. William C. Coppinger, formerly of Brooklyn, who was reported on Tuesday to be dying, yesterday announced that she was better. There is no need of financial assistance, it is said, as the family were in comfortable circumstances, and Mrs. Coppinger's relatives have now hopes that she will recover.

Reviving an Old Scheme for a Road from

About two weeks ago an account was riven in The Sun of the efforts of an American abroad to secure for this city an underground rapid transit railroad. From a gentleman who had just returned from abroad it was learned that Col. O. Vandenburgh, the owner of the franchise of the New York City Central Underground Railway Company, was in Paris negotiating for capital to build a road from the City Hall to the Grand Central Depot. The terms of the negotiation were given. The foreign mail of yesterday brought to the associates Col. Vandenburgh the details of the arrange ment that had been made by him, and placed them in a position to talk about the matter. It was learned that Col. Vandenburgh's negotiations were concluded on the same day that the publication of his movements was made in The Sun. The general terms of his agreement with La Banque Parissenne of Paris are that he shall raise \$500,000 in this country and organize a company under the franchise that he holds. This money is to be used in commencing operations and proving the validity of his franchise in the courts should the commencement of the work lead to that issue. Should the franchise prove to be valid. La Banque Parisienne is to advance upon a first mortgage sufficient funds to build and equip the road. It is estimated that about \$5,000,000 will be required for this purpose.

When Col. Vandenburgh first presented his corposition to the bank and its officers had canvassed it theroughly, they were inclined to take the enterprise entirely into their own hands. Competent American, English, and French engineers, after carefully examining the subject, gave their opinions that the road could be built for the amount mentioned.

A question arose, however, respecting the validity of the franchise held by Col. Vandenburgh. The charter of the Central Underground Baliway Company was granted in 1868. The validity of the charter was set forth to be bank by an exhaustive opinion of George Ticknor Curtis prepared some time ago. The bank to assure itself wrote to Sewell & Pierce, of Col. Vandenburgh's counsel, asking them estain specific questions relative to the franchises, and also requested an opinion of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, Mr. Sewell, in his oninion, set forth that Col. Vandenburgh possessed all the rights granted the company in the charter of 1868 and 1869. The opinion of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate was understood to be adverse to the validity of of Col. Vandenburgh possessed all the rights granted the company in the charter of 1868 and 1869. The opinion of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, was understood to be adverse to the validity of the franchise. Col. Vandenburgh's associates say that the \$500,000 that he requires to raise in this countions were concluded on the same day that the publication of his movements was signed.

Col. Vandenburgh's associates say that the \$500,000 that he requires to raise in this country will be raised immediately, and having accomplished the object of his mission Col. Vandenburgh will return at once and begin the

INDIANATROCITIES IN THE NORTHWEST Six Members of One Family Killed-Caution

to Gen. Miles. BISMARCK, D. T., July 23.-Gen. Miles's raid north of the Missouri River has opened with a skirmish, in which fifteen Indians are reported killed and three soldiers wounded, The command camped at the mouth of the Musde Shell, had a fight with a straggling band, and killed one Indian.

Joseph Lambert and his family, living near the Wolf Paint Agency, were all killed on Sun-day, except a little girl, who was carried off. day, except a little girl, who was carried off. The father, mother, and four children were killed and scalned. Two others were so badly wonaded that they soon died.

The whole fronter west of Fort Buford is in a fever of excitement, lest this be the forcumner of an Indian uprising.

WASHINGTON July 23.—Instructions have been sent to Gen. Miles, in the Northwest, requiring him to proceed cautiously, and, if possible, avoid conflict with the Indians. Gen. Sheridan, it is understood, has been authorized to withdraw Gen. Miles's column or to resuforce him with additional troops, as he may deem proper.

Sharpening a Spoon Handle to Kill Himself. Peter Schwan, a prisoner in the Newark iail cut an artery in his leg last night with the handle of a spoon which he had sharpened. He was fast bleeding to death when discovered. The flow of blood was stopped and his life saved. He had just been sentenced to five years in State prison for cutting a man.

POUGHEEPSTE, July 23.-Reports from Marl borough tell of a terrific storm at that place yesterday afternoon. Hallstones as large as butternuts lell, and the water ran through the hallways of the private residences. Several barns were struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The storm lested two house

JEWS AT MANHATTAN BEACH

MANY THERE YESTERDAY, AND TREAT-ED AS WELL AS ANYBODY. rnet Player Levy's Rather Selfish and Un

patriotic Deciaration-American Hebrews Hold a Meeting to Take Formal Action. "If you don't believe that we have reason to complain," said an official at the Manhattan Beach Hotel the other day, "come down on Wednesday and see how the Jews monopolize our room." On Wednesdays and Saturdays, it seems, the Jewish visitors have always been most numerous. As Mr. Corbin expressed it: "Scarcely any faces but those of Jews are to be seen on the piazzas." This was not so yesterday, though there were very many Jews or the Manhattan Beach grounds from early in the afternoon until late in the evening. On the boats and cars the Hebrews seemed to outnum-ber the Gentiles, and though every man and woman among them must have been aware of the attitude of the Manhattan Beach Company to at least a certain portion of their race, they laughed and joked and made the most of the good time they had come to enjoy. The reporter heard no reference to the subject, though he rode in a car and on a boat that carried many Jews. In the throng that struggled for a first glimse of the sea on the way from the cars to the beach, however, a jolly old Israelite was seen to shake his wife's arm. as if to infuse her with his own confident goodhumor, and was heard to say: "Oh, yes, we'll hear the music. What can they do to us? Noth-

Levy, the cornet player, paced in the hotel doorway, behind his big, round eyeglass, and lent assurance to those who needed faith in the declaration that the hotel company's arraignment of the Jews was not aimed at all of them. When I get paid \$450 for a week of idleness." said Levy." I have no reason to complain. The company may throw dirty water over all the Jews, and if they don't throw it over me. I don't

said Levy. "I have no reason to complain. The company may throw dirty water over all the Jews, and if they don't throw it over me, I don't care."

Jewish faces were plentiful among the thousands that thronged the hotel balconies, the pavilion, and the plaza surrounding the music stand. At first it seemed as though Christians and Israelites were nearly equally divided, but later in the afternoon, either because of a fairer estimate or because the Jews had scattered over the island, it was seen that they numbered only about one-third of the persons in the assemblage. They had come with baskets to the Pavilion and with opened purses to the hotel plazzas, and they seemed to be receiving the treatment accorded to others. They were most numerous in the seats near the big Gilmore sounding board. A man who seemed to have authority there was asked whether there had been any noticeable diminution of Jewish patronage. He said, "If there has been, I didn't notice it. There are as many Jews spending money here as on any previous day, but I haven't seen any of the class to whom objection was made."

Mr. Austin Corbin, the President of the Manhattan Beach Company, said he had nothing further to say on the subject yesterday. He feels that it will become a personal matter between himself and those he has criticised if he occupies public attention still further. There are some persons who have aiready felt this, and have written threatening letters addressed to him. But, on the other hand, he has received, letters from many conspicuous and wealthy persons an proving his action. The adverse criticisms were from uneducated persons. Those directors and stockholders of the company whom he has taken, and approve his carefully-considered statement, a copy of which The Sux published vesterday. Many of the stockholders are out of town, and have not be n seen or heard from. One stockholder—a Mr. Mevers—is an Israelite. "He came to me yesterday," said Mr. Corbin, "to know whether I had been correctly reported. Are you not a little too sev

able, he was satisfied, and made no further objection."

President Corbin said that he did not object to a class of Jews that don't spend money on the company's premises simply because they don't spend money. He said that, at the Pavilion, accommodations had been prepared for beople with baskets, and they were welcomed there. The objection is to those Jews whose manners are oftensive to nice people.

Mr. Julien Meyers, the Jewish stockholder to whom President Corbin referred, is connected with the importing house of Lawrence, Meyers & Co., in South William street. He is out of town. It is not the opinion of his associates in business that he was satisfied with the attitude taken by President Corbin with regard to the people of his race. the people of his race.

There were many Jews in the throng that visited the Hotel Brighton yesterday. They brought their wives and children and their baskets of provisions, and ate at the restaurant and on the plazzas. The impression that they were exites from the neighboring grounds of the Manhattan Beach Company generally prevailed, but the employees of the Hotel Brighton denied that any stronger incursion them was usual had been brought about by the Manhattan Beach Company's sudden opposition to the race.

usual had seen brought about by the Manhartan Beach Company's sudden opposition to the race.

Mr. Breslin of the Hotel Brighton said he had not perceived any increase in the number of Jewish visitors. Whether the movement on the adjoining property will drive the Jews to the Brighton or not cannot yet be determined. We are hotel keepers, he said, guarding our own interests and those of the people we eater to. We have not the right to criticise Mr. Corbin's action. If people who are disagreeable to our guests intrude upon them, we have a remedy that we will most certainly apply. We will not entertain such people. Under alicircumstances we propose to maintain this hotel at the standard at which it was established."

There was a meeting vesteriny of the resident members of the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations of the United States in the office of Adolph L. Sanger, in the Boreel building, at 115 Broadway. This Board is empowered to act on all religious and civil affairs connected with the union, and they deemed that the action of Mr. Corbin in making what they considered an attack upon the Hebrew nation demanded some action. The meeting was private, and consisted simily of the delegates and a lew prominent officials in Jewish societies in the city. They discussed the Manhattan Beach question at some length, and deliberated as to what action, if any, should be taken in regard to the matter. The general sentiment of the delegates and a lew prominent officials in Jewish societies in the city. They discussed the Manhattan Beach question at some length, and guilfied protest against the outrage. A sub-committee was appointed and empowered to the matter, the general sentiment of the delegates and a lew prominent of the december was provided and empowered to take immediate aspectations of accommendation of a similar contention of a signified protest against the outrage. A sub-committee was appointed and empowered to take immediate aspectation of the Barid of Delegates is a potent force. It wa Mr. Breslin of the Hotel Brighton said he had

Fire in a Powder Mill.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was a slight explosion and fire in the Laffin & Ramt Powder Works in Mead's Basin, N. J. It seems that the old kegs are tarred over again by dipping them into a kettle of are tarred over again by dipping them into a kettle of boiling far. The grains of powder in the bottom of the kegs dropping to the bottom of the kettle in time accumu-late in the form of sediment, so that when the kettle gets too hot an extinsion is the result. This is what happened vesterday morning. The boiling tar was sentered over the building, setting fire to it and its comments, and serr-ously burning a workman named Kelly on the hands and face. The barnes were extinsionly derive they had ob-

Allen's Brain Food cures nervous debility, weakness of the generative organs, &c. Price \$1. Allen's, 315 lat av., Ditman, Aster House; Crittenton, 7 6th av.—Add

IN THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS.

Hilaire Latrimoutile Preparing for the Worst

ALBANY, July 23 .- The motion for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Hilaire Latrimouille has been postponed. The counsel for the prisoner has not yet filed a bill of exceptions with the clerk or District Attorney. Latrimouille appears more despondent than at any time since the trial. He says he is prepared for the worst. Justice Westbrook had a conference over the case with Gov. Robinson this afternoon. A few days ago the condemned murderer took a strange desire to occupy the room on the southeast corner of the second floor, and asked to be transferred. This room is known as murderers' room. It has held as prisoners Hendrickson, Mrs. Hartung, John O'Brien, and Lowenstein, all convicted of murder. The Sheriff consented to the transfer, and
despatched an officer for the blacksmith to
sever the prisoner's chains. The Sheriff summoned the officers of the jail to the room of the
condemned man, to be present while the act of
cutting his irons was in progress. The blacksmith at once began the work of severing the
irons that bound Latrimouille. When he
reached the iron bracelet about the ankle of the
prisoner the latter stopped him in the work.
Then taking the hammer and chies! from the
hands of the workman, he performed the operation himself, and with a skill and coolness setdom, if ever, exhibited by an expert iron
worker, cut away the braceict, and he stood
once more free. O'Brien, and Lowenstein, all convicted of mur-

dom. If ever, exhibited by an expert fron worker, cut away the braceict, and he stood once more free.

Latrimouille is a skilled blacksmith. While he was confined at Dannemora prison, on charge of horse stealing, he was employed in the blacksmith shop, and whenever prisoners under sentence were brought there chained he was always called upon to cut away the fastenings. Being released from the irons that bound his limbs, he was transferred to his new quarters, where he was again bound in irons and riveted to the floor, as before.

A gentleman from Cohoes, who is intimate with the prisoner, recently visited him. On his return home he reported that he had a conversation with the condemned man, in which the latter said, "I do not expect a new trial. If get one, I will be glad. If not I will not be disappointed; I am preparing for the worst." His friend said, "That's right, Hilafter, die like a man," The prisoner replied, "That's what I'il do!"

STANDING BY THE " ROOSTERS."

Pennsylvania Republicans Opposing a Resolution Directed Against Them.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23 .- The Republican State Convention met this morning in the hall of the House of Representatives. Louis W. Hall of Harrisburg was elected temporary Chairman. After the adoption of a resolution providing for the reference of all resolutions to the Committee on the Piatform without debate, Mr. Wolfe of Union sent the following resolution to the Clerk's desk, the reading of which he demanded:

he demanded:

Resolvet, That is view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we combatically resultent that part of the platform along the the Republican State Convention at Lamaster in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which de maids "housest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

The Chair Academic M. Welfer.

demands "honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

The Chair declared Mr. Wolfe out of order and refused to entertain his appeal from the decision. Mr. Wolfe persistently insisted that he had a right to demand the reading of the resolution, and Senator Cooper of Delaware County and Representative Barret of Lackawanna took the same view. There was considerable commotion during the discussion, and order was restored through Senator Cooper, who moved that the resolution be received, which was done.

Mr. Manes of Venango County offered a resolution which he insisted should be read. The Chairman ruled the gentleman out of order, and further disorder was prevented by Mr. Me-Quay making a motion, which was adopted, that the persons to constitute the Committee on Resolutions be named. Gen. Lilly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the name of Gausha A. Grow for permanent Chairman, and he was elected by acclamation. His remarks were principally devoted to the financial question. He congratulated the Republican party on the prosperous outlook. He claimed that the prediction of the Republicans that the resumption of specie payment would revive industry had been fulfilled to the letter. He denounced the State rights doctrine, and motors of the Republicans in Congress in their opposition to a change of election laws.

Col. Hooten of Chester for Sinte Treasurer, and Mr. Builer was nominated by acclamation.

JACKSON, Miss., July 23.—The State Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party assembled in the Republican. After the adoption of the platform and the appointment of an Executive Committee, Gen. Reuben Davis made an address, and the Convention adjourned.

address, and the Convention adj

STRIKING CIGARMAKERS.

Kimball & Gaullieur's Explanation of why their Men Quit Work.

The eigar manufactory of Kimball & Gaullieur, 35 Warren street, where the entire force of workmen struck for higher wages, continues to be run with half the usual force. The mem bers of the firm said yesterday that men went away every day, but that more workmen came to supply their places. There are at work now fifty-two men. The real origin of the strike, the fifty-two men. The real origin of the strike, the firm says, is that it asked the men to make a small lot of cigars, measuring 5½ inches, for a certain customer's order, instead of the regulation size of five inches. Although the cigarmakers compiled and made the cigars, yet the firm says there was grumbling among the men, and a strike was foreseen by the employers. To break this up the men were required waile at work at the tables to sit in certain places, and were forbidden to room around and talk among themselves. This incensed the workmen, and afterward, when they struck, they included in the list of their grievances one that they were compelled by the foreman to work in dark places. The workmen wanted \$10 instead of \$9 a thousand for hand-made cigars, and 50 cents advance per thousand on mould-made cigars. Mr. Gaullieur insisted that he had a righit to say what he did say when the committee asked for the advance: "If you don't like to work for what wo offer, then you can go away, and I don't want you to come back awarm. I'm sick of all this striking nonsense." As to the complaint that the worstom are given a poor grade of topacro, the firm says it is the same that it has supplied for two years. Finally, it was said that a big policeman, the worst in the precinct, was put by the firm in the street before their doorway to intimidate the strikers and keep them nawny. The fact is, the employer said, the policeman was sent from the police station simply on the firm's application for protection. firm says, is that it asked the men to make a said, the policeman was sent from the police station simply on the firm's application for pro-tection.

The employers believe that the Cigarmakers'

Union ordered the strike. A committee from the union asked on Tuesday that the new bands might be discharged and the old workmen taken back, but the firm remsed. No com-cromise was effected. A polyceman was on guard in the doorway all of yesterday.

At Law Over a Bead Body.

Just previous to his death, some ten years ago. Edvar E. Koff directed that his body be buried in a plot in Greenwood Cemetery. The father of the deceased immediately upon his demise. Soked permission to have the funeral take, place from his the father's house true the arrival of the cenarics at the centilery the tather had the barrival of the cenarics at the centilery the tather had the bedy placed in his own receiving want arrival for protectations of the window, although a grate had beer spense the stoccaption. A highestion was made to Judge Potter in Supreme Court (handber's vesterals on beds) of the window to restrait their satisfactural within interior in with the removal and independent of the hoady. Judge Potter thought it rainers movel proceeding. "If" said the Jodge, you had brought an action for replexitation of Judge and the said to fits cents.

Similar Potter granted the influence of this cents of the rest of the rest of the said the had not the relation to the rest of the said to the relation of the said to the minediately upon his demise, asked permission to have or the next of kin.

A Vitrol Thrower Caught. Detective Price last night arrested William

Detective Price last night arrested William Poake of 1.145 Broadway, for throwing vitrol over Miss Catharine Johnson, on the 18th inst. Poake, it was accertained, was keeping commany with Miss Johnson, and salt they were emissed this temporary absence from the city site married a Mr Win Jackson. Poake inferred in the neighborhood of her house and seeing for so out alone on the 18th, he crept up to her and three wa buttle or vitrin at her. The acid terrible burned her beak, thest, arms, and hands, and, as her physician yesterday said, she may die.

The Anthracite Coal Business.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23 .- Notwithstanding the large increase of 4.638.739 tons in the production of an thracite coal this year over last, as shown by

THE ZULU WAR ABOUT OVER

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY MAKING READY TO ARRANGE TERMS OF PEACE.

Ulundi Destroyed by the British Forces-The Defeat Thought to be Paint to the Zulus-A Report that Cetywayo Fled Northward. LONDON, July 23 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Colonial Secretary, announced the receipt of a telegram dated Cape Town, July 8, confirming the news of a decisive victory gained by Lord Chelmsford's forces over the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford remained in camp until the afternoon of July 3, awaiting the surrender of the cannon and 1,000 rifles captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he ad-vanced, and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fied under the heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced to and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulu

and 53 wounded. The battle was fought on July 4. The Zulus, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 in number, surrounded the British troops, who formed into a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four of its sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire,

loss amounted to 800; the British lost 10 killed

charged the square on all four of its sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire, they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraals, and returned to his camp the same evening.

A detailed official telegram from Lord Chelmsford says: "Cetways not only failed to comply with my demands for the return of the cannon, &c., but fired heavily on our watering parties. I consequently returned the cattle he had sent in and ordered a reconnoissance by Col. Butler's horse. This caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself on the morning of July 4. My force, consisting of Gen. Newdegate's division and Gen. Wood's column, amounting to 4.000 Europeans and 1.000 natives, with twelve cannon and two Gatlings, crossed the Umoolosi River at 6% A. M."

Lord Chelmsford continues: "The force reached an excellent position between Enadwengo and Ulundi about Si A. M. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivounest about 7%. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men. By 9 o'clock the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9% the enemy wavered, and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry, attacked them, and a general rout ensued. Prisoners state that King C-twayo was personally commanding, and witnessed the fight from a neighboring krail, and that twelve regiments, aggregating 20,000 men, participated in the attack."

Lord Chelmsford estimates that the Zulu loss cannot have been less than 1,000 men. Ulundi was burning at noon. "The steadiness of our troops," he says, "who at one time of the envagement were under a complete belt of fire was burning at noon. "The steadiness of our troops," he says, who at one time of the envagement were under a complete belt of fire was burning at noon. "The steadiness of our troops," he says, who at one time to hear of the envagement were under a complete belt of fire was burning at noon. "The steadiness of our troops," he says, who at one time to harde of the envagement were under a complete

lows:

As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced. I consider that I shall be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions by moving immediately toward Kambawaska. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshal."

force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshal."

Kambawaska appears to be about thirty miles south of Uiundi.

Sir Garnet Woiseley telegraphs from Durban on July 8 as follows: "I have halted all reenforcements here, as I believe the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th inst., and discuss terms of peace with him."

A despatch from Cape Town, dated July 8, says: "It is reported that Cetywayo fled northward on the day before the battle of Ulundi."

A despatch to the Standard, dated Ulundi. July 4, reports that Cetywayo witnessed the beginning of the fight, but retired when the Zulus began to retreat.

ginning of the fight, but retired when the Zulus began to retreat.

The Times correspondent at Ulundi, under date of July 4, says:

It is stated that Cetewayo five days ago sent four hundred head of cattle with peace messengers to the British, but they were stopped by one of the Zulu regiments, who declared that no peace should be made until they were beaten. The prisoners say that Cetewayo opposed the war. They admit that the egire, Zulu force was present at the battle of Ulundi. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,500. The two guns taken at Isandula were found."

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Impertalists' Lack of Unanimity LONDON, July 23 .- A Paris despatch to the LONDON, July 23.—A Paris despatch to the Time says: "The disunion of the Bonapartiss is becoming daily more apparent. Some of them advocate the claims of Prince Victor, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, others are only willing to accept Prince Jerome Bonaparte, others are only willing to accept Prince Jerome Ronaparte, the Power that lineave is nothing, and that everything should depend upon the result of a plehescute."

A Paris despatch from a source not recarded as religible, says that the exchapters Eugene will shortly acknowledge Prince Jerome as the representative of innerialism. meerialism.

The deather says now that Prince Jerome Napoleon has een, recentized as the head of the Bounnartists, he will islt the Empress Eugenic within a few days.

Quite Different from the Original.

LONDON, July 23.-The amendment offered in the House of Commons last night by Mr. B. W. Hamburg Liberal Conservative), member for North Stafford-hire Fir Charles Diffe's motion for an address to the Quest

Prize Marksmanship at Wimbledon.

London, July 23.—In the prize shooting at Wimbledon. Milton Farrow, the American, won the Albert prize, with a score of 70. The prize is of the value of 250. Mr. Gilder, an Englishman, wan the de for the Armorers prize with three hulls eyes. Frank Hyde the American, return after two shots, which struck the target, but not the bull's eye.

Lobby late Sommartly Dealt with.

LONDON, July 23 -- In the House of Commons to-day Grissell, a civil engineer, and Ward, a selicitor, were ordered to be arrested under the Societies war rank for a broade of broade or broad

Military Censorship of the Russian Press. LONDON, July 23 .- A despatch from St Petersburg says that the subhary consors of the press have burg says that the subhary consors of the press have relied the requisibility of supervising the news rela-tive to Gen. Lazareff's exceeding against the Turcomans, The multiary tensor on tien Lazareff's staff will deal with such intelligence.

Jam lea's Liquor War.

On complaint of the Sunday Olservance Association of Janusica, L. I. Killian Stomes a barroom keeper, was yesterday convicted of solling beer on Sun-

Died in his 101st Year. CLEVELAND, July 23.—Gen. Donnid McLood, a veteran or Wahr-lood diel, at his resolution in this city last might, aged 100 years, 6 months, and 22 days.

Killed by Lightning.

SMITH FALLS, Ont. July 23. A terrific thun-der storm passed over this that the fall A larmer, Geo. Davis, was struck by halltoned and researchy killed. The Thermometer in New York Yesterday.

12 M. 84 135 F W. 83 1 A. M. 73 1 0 72 1 9, 76°; The Signal Office Prediction.

Generally cooler, partly cloudy weather, and total rates with northwest to northwest winds, and slowly rising baronner.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH

The six days' walking mortch in San Francisco for wo-Five thousand Orangemen paraded in Ottawa, Ont, The Twenty-6 th anniver are of the organization of the Remathesia party is Whomesin was economical in troit of the State Holise in Manison year-rist.

At the second days in the Wannier National Christian Temperature Convention in Openin Grane Versical and others spoke.

others stoke.

M. de Lesseps hax issued the prospective of the Derien Loval Company. The curital is liked at 4 servated transa. Only 125 france per share will be called up in the first in-tance.

The Worth collage, in Avenue B. Long Branch, was robbed of \$135 in money and \$150 worth at pewery cas Monday. The property belonged to Mr Eczchmin, the proprietor, and Mr. Zugger, a boarder.